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The Crusader

Vol. XLVI, No. 24

College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts

Friday, December 19, 1969

Black departure forces College crisis



DETERMINED WITHDRAWAL: The Black Students Union called a press conference at 10:00 A.M. in the Hogan Ballroom Friday, Dec. 12, to announce officially their withdrawal from the College.

What began as an attempt by the administration and faculty to preserve an open campus at Holy Cross where corporate and military recruiting agencies would be welcome climaxed in the most hotly contested crisis in the College's history.

In twelve days, the singular issue of an open campus flared in many directions creating several new and unanticipated issues.

Beginning the afternoon of Monday, December 1, the College's faculty senate adopted the "Green Proposal" endorsing a school policy of complete accessibility to all corporate and military recruiters.

The proposal made by Dr. William A. Green of the history dept.

supported the status quo whereby "the campus must remain open to the representatives of business firms and agencies of government which enjoy a legitimate place in American society."

The test of the ratified policy came ten days later on Wednesday morning, December 10, when approximately 50 student supporters of the Revolutionary Students Union linked arms in front of the doorway to Hogan 320 to block activities of the recruiters from General Electric Co.

Donald T. McClain dean of students, escorted three students who wished to see the G.E. recruiters to the doorway. McClain was forced twice to turn

back.

While the demonstrators continued to link arms McClain and two assistants, Michael O'Neil and Richard Harrington identified 16 students in the group, 12 of whom were white and 4 black.

The ten-member college judicial board convened at 1:00 p.m. Thursday afternoon to hear the trial of the 16 students. The trial, which lasted about two hours, was closed to the student body but was broadcast to the campus by the radio station WCHC. During the proceedings, Ted Wells, speaking for the BSU, levelled the initial charge of racism against the administration.

He warned that the BSU would take action "commensurate with the situation" if all four blacks were not granted amnesty.

The board then recessed for approximately 12 1/2 hours to decide on a verdict. At 3:30 on Friday morning, the judicial board announced their decision to the students. The 16 were to be suspended from the College for the entire second semester while being permitted to return to school to take their mid-term examinations.

Shortly after the decision was read, Wells, spokesman for the Black Students Union, declared that the members of the BSU would withdraw from the college on the grounds of racism.

Wells charged members of the administration with carrying out racially discriminating selection procedures in choosing 4 out of the 5 black students who participated in the blockade since approximately 80% of the blacks blocking and only 30% of the whites were named on the list.

The BSU announcement came as a complete surprise to everyone. Students, faculty and administrators were all shocked at hearing of their withdrawal. And it was this news which prompted the great numbers of college community members to act.

Later that morning members of the BSU held a press conference in the Hogan ballroom where Wells read a brief declaration of intention for the group after which all the BSU members tossed

Since the Wednesday confrontation between McClain and RSU supporters, events had followed too quickly to allow most to calmly put everything into perspective. While some students decided to withdraw with the blacks in protest of the "arbitrary selection" of the 16 demonstrators, others called for a strike boycotting all classes and college activities until the suspended students were granted amnesty. Most, however, felt the need to sit down and trace the development of "The Mess" back to its origins.

The popular question, as one student put it, was, "how did the whole damn thing begin?"

Some were prepared to blame the methodical machinations of the Revolutionary Students Union. The RSU were called "diabolical," "insidious stooges" and of course "dangerous elements of an alien party."

Others pointed to the College's "institutional racism" as the underlying problem which caused the explosion of a problem around the one issue of an open-campus into a critical situation involving various issues.

But the term most often offered as the origin of the problem which actually precipitated the crisis was the open-campus policy of the school toward recruiting.

Although the College had always pursued this kind of policy, it had been formerly recognized as a simple and an uncontested reg-

"Open campus" endorsed by Massachusetts colleges

By Stephen E. Lilienthal

The open campus policy which was brought into question in past weeks, and most recently in the furor over General Electric recruitment, is generally held to be a sound principle by deans of four area colleges. The deans of Amherst College, Clark University, Worcester State College and Boston College backed the open campus idea and expressed opinions on its effectiveness.

At Boston College, Rev. Edward J. Hanrahan, S.J., dean of students, said that there would always be students who did not wish to have certain groups recruiting on campus. He specifically cited the military, Dow Chemical, and again General Electric as having been subject to student demonstrations.

At present, he said, there is a subcommittee of the Student Academic Affairs Council studying the role of the placement center on the campus. This study would include such aspects as recruitment.

"Request of Students"

Fr. Hanrahan said that present-

ly there is no discriminatory policy toward the recruiting groups allowed on campus, and he added, "this is basically at the request of the students."

William Tomkin, dean of students at Clark University, reiterated Fr. Hanrahan's statement on the open campus. He stated that the campus was open and that "people are invited to come." Dean Tomkin said that he was "thoroughly behind the notion of an open campus."

Like Boston College, Clark has experienced demonstrations against various groups. Tomkin emphasized that he defended "the right of individuals to demonstrate peacefully."

He said that the question of the open campus comes up every year, and that last year the student body had agreed with his position. If he was confronted on the open campus policy, Tomkin said that he would ask the obstructors to leave and not to block the way. He said that he had not made an *a priori* decision in the event that his request was not complied with.

The situation at Worcester State is similar to that of Boston Col-

lege and Clark. Any group is permitted on campus although business recruitment seldom occurs, with no occasion for incidents or confrontations thus far.

Dr. Walter Busam, dean of students, said that "he never found fault in finding a place for the future."

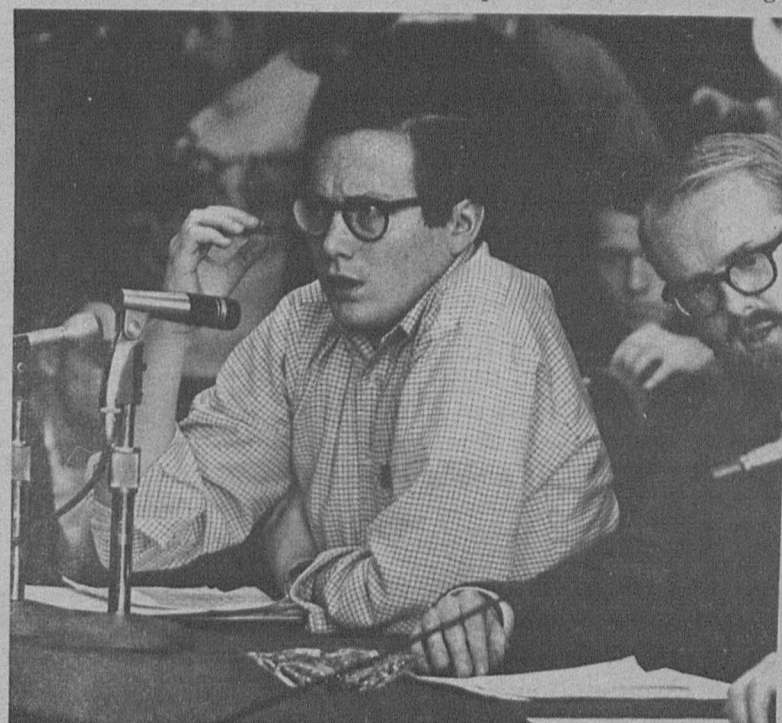
He added that the college was presently in the process of setting up a placement center for students and the student council was very much interested in this.

All Recruiters

Robert A. Ward, dean of students at Amherst College, also endorses the open campus policy. He said that the policy was promulgated two years ago following several confrontations and demonstrations.

The campus is open to all recruiters and the procedure set up by the placement office consists of sign-up sheets placed outside the office available to all students to all students.

Any recruiter who comes on campus is protected by the school policy. If no one signs up for an interview, the recruiter is "disinvited" for the sake of mutual convenience.



FREE UNIVERSITY: Shawn Donovan, left, "Dean" of the Free University, and Dr. Carter Lindberg of the theology department.

their student identification cards on a table and promptly walked out to a caravan of waiting cars which transported them off campus.

Ramifications Multiply

The effect of the walkout Friday morning was astounding. In twelve days a relatively quiescent issue had born several new ones; besides the initial question of an open campus, the integrity of some members of the administration, the existence of personal and institutional racism, and the proper stance of a Christian-founded institution in modern society were called into question.

ulation formulated by the administration as a procedural rule of thumb.

The Development of Confrontation Politics

When the students returned from Thanksgiving vacation this year, the RSU made it clear that one of their purposes of the school year would be the obstruction of recruitment by "military, para-military agencies and corporate agencies whose workers were at the time on strike."

Two marines, who originally planned to recruit on campus, were asked by Dr. John E. Shay, **DEMONSTRATION, Page 4**

The Crusader

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diversity

On January 12, 1968, approximately 30 students calling themselves the Student Action Committee staged what they rather meekly characterized as a "non-disruptive sit-down demonstration" in protest of on-campus recruiting by the Dow Chemical Company for its "immoral production of napalm."

On December 10, 1969, approximately 50 students, calling themselves the Revolutionary Students' Union, willfully obstructed recruiting by the General Electric Company in support of GE's striking workers. 16 of the protestors were identified and indicted by the dean of men's staff for violating the College's "open campus" policy.

In the two years between these events, the homogeneity that once characterized the college had significantly diminished. In June, 1968, there were three black students in a population of white, middle-class, conservatives. In September, 1968, 26 black students enrolled in the College; in September, 1969, 42. Not only was it the blacks who resisted homogenization with the rest of the student population; new radical political groups germinated and matured. In place of singularity, we had diversity.

Diversity enriches the educational experience; it also breeds misunderstanding, for it is difficult to empathize with people whose values differ from one's own. Perhaps this explains why most of us at first did not understand the blacks' charge of racial discrimination in the identification of CE protestors. We did not realize that even the appearance of racism was an affront to the blacks' dignity. As Fr. Swords stated at Wednesday's Christmas Banquet, "These young men were so deeply hurt that they were willing to sacrifice their careers rather than yield." Perhaps things like a motorist's attempt to run down one of their brothers convinced the black students that people here don't respect them, and made them sensitive to things like mathematical proportions.

It is our hope that the Holy Cross community, in the aftermath of crisis, will not disintegrate but consolidate. A consensus must be created and fundamental assumptions derived to encompass all the disparate elements of our pluralistic campus. We believe we have seen during the last few days the germ of such a consensus, not in an open campus, but in the internal openness of many members of the community. During the "Free University" the elements of the campus made for the first time a conscious effort to understand one another. Our hope is to foster this consensus, which is not a common way of thinking or believing, but a common endeavor to find out what life is all about.

"Only 198 more days."

--- Rev. Raymond J. Swords, S.J.

December 14, 1969

Letters

Amnesty-a moral necessity

Dear Sir:

This letter is directed at those individuals who have not come to see the moral necessity for the granting of amnesty by Fr. Swords. It makes no pretense to eloquence, but does strive to make a point.

First, let me say that if you do not see the justification for the charge of racial discrimination in the selection of those individuals to be prosecuted following the GE demonstration, then I must agree that there is no real justification for the granting of amnesty. I will not argue the innocence of the sixteen, but rather endeavor to show that in spite of their guilt the granting of amnesty was in fact necessary.

Had the selection of the individuals been random or arbitrary there would be no validity to the charge of "racism". Had an effort been made to identify all the individuals even in the immediate area of the doorway, prosecution would have been justified. But the fact remains that an effort to identify all of the individuals there was not made. Given the circumstances surrounding the situation, the dean of men's staff did what they honestly felt was best. Identification was made on the basis of identifiability, since it was not felt that requesting I.D.'s or even asking names was prudent under the circumstances.

Discrimination by definition is the act or practice of making a distinction categorically rather than individually. It is at this point that most people fail to see a connection between discrimination and the actions of the dean of men's staff. The charge of racial discrimination would have to be based on the belief that 80% of the blacks present were chosen somehow by virtue of their "blackness." There are at this point differences of opinion with regard to the selection process. Were a disproportionate number of blacks chosen to be prosecuted because they were black, or were they not chosen because they happened to be well known?

In the first case, it is argued that the distinguishing characteristic of the black race — a dark skin color — was sufficient to make the blacks "stand out" in a crowd and so catch the attention of the deans, thus making it easier for the deans to remember them. The fact that there are only about seventy blacks makes subsequent identification considerably easier since their "blackness" makes the individuals much easier to pinpoint. Racial discrimination in this case is clearly evident.

In the second case, all is not clear. Could it not have been the case that the reason 80% of the blacks were identified is because they were well known? However, are not the individuals well known because they are black? A minority group on campus, the blacks are easily recog-

nized and because of their small numbers, have come to be well known. The vital point is the reason they are well known is by virtue of the fact that they are black.

We are led to conclude, therefore, that in either case there was in fact racial discrimination involved in the selection process.

Even if this much is granted, it is still difficult to understand the charge of racism. Once again, I turn to Webster for assistance. One definition of racism is racialism — racial discrimination. We have reason to believe that the blacks had just this in mind when they charged racism.

To the extent, then, that racial discrimination is what is in the mind when we speak of racism in this particular instance, then I think it is clear that there was in fact racism involved in the selection of students for prosecution.

By no means, however, can I conclude that racism was intentional. The unconscious racial discrimination we have outlined as being racism, while real, is not the racism rooted in "the belief that the race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race."

Having put the charge of racism into context, it is still difficult to understand the mass withdrawals of most of the blacks almost without warning.

My immediate reaction following the withdrawal was mixed. I came to realize that the accusation of "racism" should have been made, and since there is ample evidence to suggest that it is justified, it seemed that at least some time should have been allowed for the administration to act upon the charges. In short, the action taken by the BSU struck me as being highly irresponsible and threatened to destroy the reputation of Holy Cross College. There is little question in my mind that a serious blow has in fact been dealt to our reputation largely as a result of a misunderstanding of the circumstances. I still feel that the action was fantastically ill-

timed and highly irresponsible, but I have come to understand better the situation governing the feelings that prompted the action.

If the position of the black is viewed in an historical context, then the frustration and rage which he experiences as a result of little or no progress in the last century of "freedom" suddenly becomes understandable. That he is quick to take offense is hardly surprising. It is not hard to conceive, then, of the emotion which probably played a significant role in the action taken by the blacks last Friday. The concrete example of racism was used as a handle to make it possible to bring the real, conscious, deliberate racism present in the Holy Cross community to the attention of all.

The entire incident, then, comes to light as being a highly unfortunate combination of just the right problems coming to the fore at precisely the right time.

I said in the beginning that I was going to attempt to demonstrate the moral necessity of granting amnesty. In light of the existence of racism as we have construed it in the selection of those individuals for prosecution, it becomes evident that although the sixteen were manifestly guilty of the violation of a college rule, and although it may be thought to be desirable by some or most to punish them as a result, the "good" end of punishment does not justify the "bad" means of racial discrimination. A means is an end unto itself, it is often noted, so in no way can the decision of a judicial board contingent upon a discriminatory selection process be construed as being acceptable to a Christian — or even a human — community. The granting of amnesty was, then, a moral necessity for the Christian, which Fr. Swords is. The granting of that amnesty was in no way a compromise of the principle of open campus, but rather was the recognition of a justified charge of racism in the selection process.

Sincerely,
Joel Gagnon, '72

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counterpoint

Group dynamics related to due process

By Walter T. Odell, Ph.D.

Dr. Odell received his B.A. from Princeton, his M. A. from Oxford, and his Ph. D. from Georgetown. Before coming to Holy Cross he taught for four years at St. Bonaventure University, Olean, New York. Dr. Odell's special field is political theory. This is his first semester as a member of the political science department at Holy Cross.

Although the granting of amnesty seems to be a constitutional act and therefore within the range of due process, it raises a question as to the strength of due process for the future. This question stems from the fact that a judicial decision was overturned in response to a group which threatened to quit the campus if its demand was not granted.

Some idea of the answer to this problem may come from an examination of the concept of due process and the theory of group behavior.

There is evidence, I think, for assuming that one of the strongest features of a system of due process, particularly as we know it in the Anglo-American tradition, is the preservation of the rights of individuals. By this ten-

dency, it supports individualism. This does not mean it denies group activity or prevents people from joining groups.

But in looking at illegal acts which are committed by groups, our due process tends to look through the group context to the individuals involved. It abhors the practice of guilt by association. It denies that individuals should receive special treatment because of their group affiliations.

When a person stands before the judge, he is, in theory at least, both unhampered and unsupported by his social status, his political party or any other association. On the face of things, there seems to be a definite repugnance between due process and the granting of special consideration to group membership.

One might add at this point that the academic environment encourages individualism also. The learning process emphasizes respect for the individual respect for the individual student and teacher. Academic freedom seems to require the maximum amount of freedom possible for the individual.

Although they are not exactly the same thing, academic and individual freedom seem to comple-

ment each other. The associations which exist on the campus have the purpose often of fostering this individual freedom. The AAUP and student government attempt to advance the good of the groups they represent, but they also spend much of their time trying to protect the rights of individual faculty and students against any arbitrary action of authority.

Due process is especially important in an academic community as a protection of the individualism which the nature of its work seems to demand. Any overruling of accepted procedure, even if it does not disturb the physical pattern of the students' and professors' lives, disturbs their mental patterns.

The nature of the academic profession, with its emphasis on thought, makes it more vulnerable than other professions and occupations to disturbances of this kind.

But due process and the protection of individual rights, both in the academic community and in the community at large, imply that a degree of individualism already exists and can be enjoyed in more or less equal fashion.

Justice Frankfurter spoke of due process as the articulation of the juristic sense of the community. It refers not to a set procedure but to a variety of ways by which a community, down through its history, attempts to satisfy its sense of justice.

If, as is now the case, the sense of justice includes equality of treatment as part of its demand, then the due process of our times must not only concern itself with individuals but must in this concern recognize a demand for equality.

Turning from the concept of due process to the ideas suggested by group theory, the definitions of David Truman seem useful. He describes a group as a number of people who interact. He defines an interest group as a number of people who interact because of a shared attitude and who wish to influence other persons and groups in society.

The difference between these two definitions implies a distinction among groups that is suggestive. The term "interest group," sometimes used perjoratively, describes those associations of per-

sons who interact so as to obtain some benefit or good for their members. The interaction has a purpose outside the group.

Such a purpose may not explain the entire or even the main value of all interaction. In some groups the interaction itself may be an essential purpose of the group's existence. Furthermore, it may not only be an essential purpose of the group (e.g. a social club) but it may fulfill an essential need or even a right of the individual members. For example, the socializing which takes place within the group membership may be the only way by which the members in their particular location can socialize to any appreciable extent.

There is reason to believe that, rightly or wrongly, the BSU at Holy Cross tended to be this kind of group. In addition to representing the interest of its individual members in the rest of the community, it provided a means of interaction that became more or less necessary for the social life of its members. The nature of this kind of interaction helps to explain the cohesiveness of the group and its relation to outside groups including the administration.

It would be a great impertinence to our black students to try to presume their feelings and motives from a distance, but the very group dynamics of the situation suggest that they would view the blacks who participated as though they were a group separate from the whites and in a way representative of themselves if they were caught in the same illegality and made to submit to the same enforcement process.

It is precisely here that the crucial problem appears. Granted that there is good reason for the blacks to feel that the indicted are divided into two groups, black and white, do the blacks who do not demonstrate have the right to demand that the black lawbreakers as a group be treated the same way as the white lawbreakers were treated as a group. Without attempting to rehash the past event, the following sentences are meant to suggest that the blacks perhaps may be due this special right for the present and near future and that this will not be a violation of due process.

If an argument can be made that the black who does not participate in illegality has this right it cannot be because he and the accused share the same characteristic (blackness) or that they have had a close social bond.

To say that he has a right for the second reason would mean that members of any close knit group (as an athletic team or even a gang of thieves) would have the same right.

To say that it is justified for the first reason would give all people of the same characteristic the right to protest a judicial process simply because of a similarity in identity. This, though it might be a good cause to protest injustice, is hardly a cause for demanding that individuals be given special consideration because of group membership.

If there is a justification, it must be based on the nature of the interaction among the members of the group. If this interaction is necessary to its members, and if this necessity is sanctioned by the public at large, there is an argument, tenuous perhaps, that due process consider members of these groups not as individuals alone but also as members of a group. Such treatment would be justified on the basis that the equality of the member cannot be preserved in any other way.

As group affiliations become more and more important to the individual member, the question of giving significance to group membership within the judicial process may grow in importance.

But one should note the limiting effect of circumstances. For example, the tentative argument mentioned above would be valid only when the racial situation actually inhibits the interaction of black students with other members of the community.

When the members of the BSU no longer need to associate more or less exclusively with each other, the black group context of the black individual may become less important and less necessary to him.

Both blacks and whites have an incentive to work for this. Greater individual freedom will be the reward for all.

Letters

Anarchistical SDS

Dear Sir:

I wish to register a vigorous, but civilized, protest against what I consider to be the most puerile and anarchistical tactics employed by the so-called freedom-loving SDS. With their attempt to "protest" the presence of the GE recruiters on campus, I was basically in sympathy, because I feel that certain GE policies need protesting. However when they resort to their boisterous, emotional, and disruptive tactics, thus interfering with one of the most basic liberties of their fellow students, that of seeking the means to support both themselves and their future families, I'm afraid their eloquence in behalf of freedom has developed a somewhat hollow and incongruous ring.

In their choice of strategy, I'm afraid the SDS is manifesting all the classical symptoms of the radical who in so violently re-

acting against one extreme, finds himself to have moved the full 360 degrees - admittedly in the opposite direction - but in the final analysis, he only finds himself right back where he started. Circles are like that, you know. Perhaps after today's episode, the SDS should consider the possibility of a modification in the title of their organization and henceforth omit the "D" - think of the money they'd be saving in printing expenses - aside from the fact that they'd be only that much closer to the truth.

Sincerely,

James G. DeVoto '70

P.S. It was recently contended in the other great campus daily that the *Crusader* has wittingly or unwittingly become the political organ and stooge of SD(?)S. Perhaps the publication of this letter could prove their assertion to be unfounded.

Recruiting - a service

Dear Sir:

With regard to the concept of open campus recruiting: I believe this concept is not an integral part of the campus milieu. However, it is a service granted to the community at large. No one is forced to take any service. One is free to go to Kimball, to use a mail box on campus.

Recruiting of any sort is a service, and as such, no student should be denied the right to it. Further, either this service is to be offered in total (allowing for competition) or not offered at all. Extending a service neither expresses or implies support for the

agency offering the service.

Let me point out that if in a Christian Scientist community the service of a doctor is offered, they have no right to actively (by coercion or violence) bar this service from a non-Christian Scientist nor one of their own.

Therefore, I believe that the right to service is real, once a service is offered. Thus, as a service, I believe, open campus is a worthwhile one, but not a necessary one. The question is whether we should have or not have open campus recruiting and not half of a service.

Richard J. Angers

College Convention delegates urged amnesty in telegram

By Terry Donovan

The Massachusetts State College Student Government Convention sent a telegram to Rev. Raymond J. Swords on Sunday, asking amnesty for the 16 students suspended on Dec. 10 for their action in blocking G.E. recruiters on the Holy Cross Campus.

John Dufresne, council president from Worcester State, presented a draft of the telegram to the assembly at Framingham State College early Sunday. Present at the assembly were 90 of the 150 representatives sent to the convention from 11 state colleges.

The first draft of the telegram, objecting to the suspensions on

both procedural and moral grounds, failed to pass the assembly 38 to 30 with 22 abstentions.

A second draft of the telegram passed by better than a two-thirds majority, when the passage concerning moral objections was deleted.

Dufresne became involved in the controversy on December 12, when the Worcester State delegates met with Dennis Mahoney of the Holy Cross Revolutionary Students Union. Mahoney was one of the 16 suspended students.

The W.S.C. group then drafted a resolution in support of "the Black Student Union, the Revolu-

tionary Student Union, the Inter-House Congress, and the majority of Holy Cross students," and in protest of the judicial board decision.

The resolution urged complete amnesty for the 16 students because the decision was "racist, oppressive, and anti-working class in nature." The purpose of the resolution was to aid the B.S.U. - R.S.U. cause by getting publicity.

After Fr. Swords' decision Dufresne expressed surprise, but called it "a wise move." He credited Fr. Swords with solving what could have become a "crippling problem."

Recruiters blocked

GE demonstration precipitates crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

Jr., vice president of student affairs, to postpone their visit. The reason Shay gave for the postponement was that "a serious confrontation might take place if the marines attempted to recruit at the College."

However, the two marines were invited by Capt. Edward F. Hayes of NROTC to talk in his office to fill the time they would have ordinarily spent recruiting.

Approximately 50 members of the RSU had gathered antici-

pating that recruitment would continue as scheduled. When it was learned that two officers were in Hayes' office, they proceeded to march to the NROTC office complex in O'Kane.

According to Hayes, about 35 members of the RSU walked into his office uninvited and asked the two marines if they were prepared to debate U.S. foreign policy. Hayes chose not to ask the students to leave. However, the marines left shortly after and the RSU contingent followed the two

officers out to their car and dispersed when they left.

Later that evening Shay met with students to discuss the marine recruiting when Vito Trimarco expressed the views of the RSU about an open campus.

He said that no matter what position Fr. Swords, Fr. Brooks, or the faculty took, "If any recruiters having anything to do with human oppression come on campus, RSU will demonstrate and block activities."

The message was not lost on

Shay who began to make plans to arrange to have an open campus resolution brought before the faculty senate. Shay consulted with the Student Personnel Policies Committee and the Educational Policies Committee informing them that such a policy should be endorsed by the faculty as a show of their support in the event that future demonstrations might occur.

However, before the faculty senate convened on Dec. 1, a second more complex proposal

was formulated by representatives of the SPPC and EPC and put on the agenda of the upcoming faculty meeting.

The second proposal which popularly became known as the Greaney Proposal, while reaffirming an open policy to all recruiting agencies, made a significant amendment which read: "However, in the light of changing attitudes as exemplified by difficulties surrounding career recruitment by certain organizations, and in order to assure broader community participation in the process of decisions concerning invitations to be extended to such organizations, we recommend that the following procedures become College policy and be incorporated into the Student Handbook."

The procedures, while rather cumbersome, basically suggested that a minority of at least 20 per cent of the academic community could postpone the date of recruitment by a given agency by means of a petition. If 20 per cent of the student-teacher population signed a petition urging the postponement, then that recruiting agency would not be able to appear on campus until a public forum debated the desirability of allowing the agency to recruit at all.

The debate would be followed by a referendum supervised by the Inter-House Congress, the results of which would be submitted to the faculty senate before it made its final decision. If, at the next faculty senate meeting, the percentage of the student body plus the percentage of the faculty objecting to the recruiting equals or exceeds 100%, then the dis-

BSU CHARGES, Page 9

Initial BSU statement on Board report

First, let me say that I am not here to contest the question of open campus but a much higher issue -- racism.

Yesterday approximately 54 Holy Cross students prevented interviewers from GE to carry out their business. Out of these students 16 were identified: 12 white, 4 black. Yet the composition of the original students amounted to 49 whites and 5 blacks.

When the time came for arrest, 20% of the white demonstrators were taken while 80% of the blacks were taken.

I, as a spokesman for the Holy Cross B.S.U. charge that this school has exhibited racist attitudes in the naming of a grossly disproportionate number of blacks to stand trial in this case. The B.S.U. has no reason to believe that these racist attitudes will not be carried over into the College judicial board which is entirely white. Consequently, we feel that there is no place on this college campus where the 4 black brothers can receive a fair trial, and that complete amnesty should be granted to the 4 accused blacks. If this amnesty is not granted, the B.S.U. sees no other alternative except to take action commensurate to the situation at hand.

I would also like to say that the B.S.U. with the R.S.U. endeavors to protect the fundamental rights of oppressed people.

Ted Wells

Judicial Board decision

The College Judicial Board met on December 11, 1969 to consider the case of sixteen Holy Cross students listed below, who were charged with obstructing. Lawrence Chick '70, John Grogan, graduate, and Michael Davis '70, students at Holy Cross from entering room #320, Hogan Center on Wednesday, December 10, 1969 for the purpose of scheduled interviews with the General Electric Company.

It is clear to this board that, although the primary aim of the students charged was to deny the GE recruiters entrance to the campus, the charged students did in fact deny freedom of access to the three Holy Cross students.

The board is aware that more students were involved in this confrontation than those charged above. The Board regrets the fact that all the students involved were not identified and acknowledges that the dean of men's office acted without conscious prejudice against any student in carrying out its function.

The board wishes to point out that it can only deal with those persons identified by the dean of men's office as participating in the obstruction and with those persons who by their own admission did obstruct. The board decided to honor the unanimous request of the charged students to be heard as a group, and therefore decided to render a decision on the actions of the group as a whole, even though the opportunity was given to all charged to present possible extenuating circumstances for individuals.

It has been charged that identification of a greater percentage of black students than white students involved in the confrontation indicates the dean of men's staff as exhibiting racist attitudes. The Board has no evidence to indicate that the individuals who identified the student had racist attitudes, and in fact we have no reason to doubt their integrity. We recognize, however, that the disproportionately small number of black students at Holy Cross makes it easier to identify them as individuals. The small number of blacks at Holy Cross is a reflection of the racist character of American society of which Holy Cross is a part.

It has been charged that this board, comprised entirely of white men, is not competent to judge black students. The black students involved were asked if they wished to have a separate hearing, and each chose to stand with the original group. The decision applies equally to all. The Board believes that the only basis for giving a separate decision to the black students would be racism.

The board suggests that Holy Cross must develop procedures for dealing with black students who are accused of violating college regulations. We invite the BSU to appoint a committee to meet jointly with the College Judicial Board to discuss the establishment of procedures for such a contingency.

Because the black students involved in this case elected to stand with the group, the decision of this board is applicable to all without regard to race.

The board was unanimous in its opinion that the obstructive action did actually occur and was in direct violation of the policy on demonstrations, contained in the *Student Handbook*, pp. 13-14, and reaffirmed by the faculty-student assembly, on December 1, 1969. We recognize that the students involved acted from a perceived moral basis and carried out their actions with restraint. The majority of the board felt, however, that this decision of the faculty-student assembly presented a clear, legal and moral mandate to uphold the principle of an open campus.

Recognizing the seriousness of this offense and the need to honor the mandate as presented by the community, we deem it necessary to impose the following sanctions on all students charged: that these students will be suspended from this community for the remainder of the 1969-1970 academic year, that is until June, 1970. Acknowledging the investment that these students have made in this semester's academic work, they will be allowed to take their final exams for the first semester, but they will not be allowed on the campus for any other reasons. Failure to comply with the conditions of this decision may lead to permanent expulsion. At the end of the period of their suspension, they may apply for readmission to the college. This decision will go into effect as of 5:00 P.M. Sunday, December 14, 1969.

A minority of the board feels that the moral issues involved were larger than the strictly legal questions upon which the majority made its decision. Because of the complexity of these moral issues, we would not agree with the majority as to the sanctions imposed, if any.

The students to whom this decision applies are: Robert R. Bliss, James F. Byrnes, Joseph Cerretani, Alfred B. Coleman, Raymond C. Dooley, Daniel J. Doyle, Jeffrey P. Graham, Dennis F. Mahoney, Timothy M. McDermott, Francis Mooney, John J. Roemer, Vito Trimarco, William F. Tupper, Dennis P. Walsh, Harvey S. Wigfall and Craig W. Lewis.

Shay voices support for McClain's actions

By John Fiore

Dr. John E. Shay, Jr., vice-president for student affairs, defended Donald T. McClain, dean of men, and his staff for their actions during the G.E. incident last week.

In an interview Tuesday, Shay stated that he has no doubt of the integrity or professionalism of those three men. "Right now they feel that because of the incident there's a cloud hanging over their integrity," he said.



Dr. John E. Shay (Zapata Photo)

"I have to do whatever I can to convince people that in that situation they acted with integrity and professional skill," he continued. "No three men could have done more in that situation."

List of Undesirables

It is rumored on campus that the administration has a list of students it is interested in expelling for radical political activity or drug selling and many of these students were among those picked from the crowd during the G.E. incident.

Shay said that such a charge implies that there are unethical people in the dean of men's office. "It is frightening to find many people who believe that individuals who have devoted their lives to the education of students are at the same time out to get students, whatever that means," he continued.

"Since he's come to Holy Cross, Dean McClain has devoted his entire professional endeavor to making his office an agency for helping students. This includes bringing to the College Mike O'Neil and Dick Harrington, whose interest in the welfare of Holy Cross students is well-known.

"The very idea that he has a list of students he wants to hurt is repugnant and professionally damaging," Shay added.

Identification Difficult

Dr. Shay saw the problem of identifying students as a difficult one. He explained that it is un-

reasonable to expect a handful of people to preserve order, prevent violence, and identify every single person participating in the demonstration.

He added that it was also necessary to distinguish between those who are legally demonstrating and those who are obstructing.

Dr. Shay stated that calling in police would be "devastating."

"Almost no one has publicly noticed that no police were brought on campus and that no violence took place," he explained.

"damned good decision"

Shay also defended the decision of the College Judicial Board. He said that the judicial system proved itself and that the board made a "damned good decision."

Shay stated that he felt that in the future if someone obstructs or prevents freedom to another student, the judicial board will come up with a similar sanction.

He said he didn't feel that the granting of amnesty hurt the board. "Amnesty doesn't imply the judicial board made a mistake," he said.

Regarding the judicial structure at the College, Shay maintained that student behavior is too important to the College and to the student involved to leave solely in the hands of students.

Shay mentioned that most students view judicial proceedings as having a legal but not educational function, and that he disagreed with this.

"In nearly every kind of educational setting, there is a greater chance for better education to take place if faculty members are involved," he said.

Concept of Race

Regarding the judicial system's dealing with blacks, Shay said that we must give thought to the question -- is race involved when a black is brought before the judicial board?

"I don't think a white can make that decision," he said.

Shay stated that "we must sit down with the blacks and have them tell us what is needed."

"I don't think our black students think they should get away with something another student shouldn't," he continued.

Shay stated that he could understand that on a historical basis, blacks feel there has been a different justice for whites and blacks. "They don't want that at Holy Cross," he said.

Shay concluded that with the blacks we can develop some procedures to give them confidence that they will receive a fair hearing.

Two Jesuits and layman named trustees

A layman and two Jesuits have been named to the Board of Trustees, increasing that body to a total of 13, five laymen and eight Jesuits.

The new members of the Board are: Rev. Donald R. Campion, S.J., editor-in-chief of the national Catholic weekly review, "America;" Rev. David M. Clarke, S.J., academic vice president of Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash.; and Kurt M. Hertzfeld, treasurer of Amherst College.

The naming of the three new members marks another step in the College's plan to increase the Board to a total of 25. The College will name four new members each year for the next three years to achieve its maximum number.

Prior to this year, Holy Cross has maintained a board of six members, all Jesuits. The first lay members were named earlier this year.

Fr. Campion was graduated from St. Louis University and completed his theological studies at Woodstock College. He earned his doctorate in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Fr. Campion is a member of the American Sociological Association, the American Catholic Sociological Society, and the National Catholic Social Action Conference; a director of the Religious Education Association; secretary of the board of trustees of Fordham University; and a trustee of Woodstock College.

Attended Vatican II

After joining the staff of "America" in 1957, Fr. Campion remained with the Review as an associate editor until 1965. He attended the second, third and fourth sessions of Vatican II, reporting on the second and third sessions in "America." He was named editor-in-chief of

"America" and president of America Press, Inc. and its affiliated works in June, 1968.

In addition to his writings in "America," "Commonweal," and "Theological Studies," Fr. Campion has contributed to more than half a dozen books on social theory, the sociology of religion, and ecumenical or interreligious affairs.

Fr. Clarke received his B.S. and M.S. from Gonzaga University, a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Northwestern University, and was ordained a priest in 1964. Prior to his ordination he was an instructor of chemistry and mathematics at Gonzaga University and assistant professor at the University's Mount St. Michael's Seminary from 1956-61. He served as a research scientist and consultant to the engineers at Boston College's Weston Observatory from 1961-65.

Fr. Clarke returned to Gonzaga University in June, 1966, as assistant professor of chemistry and director of the university computer center. He served a year's academic internship from 1967-68 at Drake University. Upon completion of his internship he was appointed academic vice president at Gonzaga University. He was named to his present position in June, 1969.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Physical Society and Sigma Xi.

Business Administrator

Hertzfeld received his A.B. from Harvard College, and his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

He has served as a part time lecturer in business administration at the University of Detroit and University of Rochester. He served as assistant to manager of manufacturing services at Ford

Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. and assistant comptroller of Fasco Industries, Rochester, N.Y. before becoming business manager of the University of Rochester, from 1950 to 1959. He served as vice president and treasurer of Boston University from 1959-68 at which time he became treasurer of Amherst College.

Hertzfeld is a member of the Massachusetts Higher Educational Facilities Commission, Finance Committee of College Entrance Examination Board; director of Exolon Company, Tonawanda, N.Y., Permatouch Diamond Tool Co., Milford, N.H., MBA, Inc., Cambridge; member of the board of trustees and trustee member of council of Boston University Medical Center; trustee of Amherst Savings Bank; director of Amherst Interfaith Housing Commission; and member of Amherst Human Relations Committee.



The Crusader

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Republican workshop stresses domestic needs

By Tom Finigan

Representatives from various Young Republican clubs attended a "Leadership Workshop" sponsored by the Young Republicans Club of Holy Cross at Henry M. Hogan Campus Center on Saturday, December 13. Young Republican Vice President Thomas Sullivan estimated the number present at approximately 150 people.

This figure fell far short of original expectations. It has been planned that every college in the state would send a delegation of ten people, but recent campus turmoil brought a plethora of last minute cancellations. The theme of the workshop was "The Crisis at Home."

The program consisted of a panel discussion which followed the keynote address of former Republican state chairman Josiah Spaulding. Participating in the workshop were Republican members of both houses of the Massachusetts State Legislature.

Spaulding directed his remarks to problems which the nation faces. He stressed the urgent need for courageous and effective leadership while also emphasizing the importance of organization on all party levels.

The symposium analyzed state and federal domestic policies. Each member of the panel discussed a specific "trouble spot" and the attempts to alleviate the pressing situation.

Senator John M. Quinlan of Norwood, expressing concern for the state's education policy, told of his efforts to introduce a bill which would increase education expenditures from the present \$5 million to \$20 million.

On the topic of birth control, Representative Martin A. Linsky of Brookline intends to file a bill that will remove the archaic Blue Laws of the State concerning this

subject. Linsky believes that a subject of intimacy should be left to the personal consciences of the individuals involved, and should be outside the bounds of state interference.

Senator Ronald C. MacKenzie of Burlington and Representative John A. S. McGlennon of Concord dealt with the problem of marijuana. State laws regard any marijuana violation as a felony, and therefore if the defendant is convicted he is subject to a heavy fine and a lengthy jail sentence. The two legislators said that the state's statutes are too strict in this area, and that the punishment greatly exceeds the crime. They have proposed a bill that would reduce the crime from a felony to a misdemeanor.

The theme of the importance of organization as a key stepping-stone to the cures of our domestic dilemmas was implicit throughout the day.

No one "safe"

Draft uncertainty remains

By Thomas Myers

Officials of the Massachusetts State Headquarters for Selective Service have warned young men about putting too much certainty into their lottery number as a guarantee that they will not be drafted.

Col. Paul F. Feeney, deputy director of selective service in Massachusetts, termed the lottery a "cruel deception" in a speech at Springfield College, on Dec. 10. His warnings were aimed particularly at those men in the bottom third of birthdays drawn.

Lt. Col. M. J. Mullen, chief of

Woodbury, Knowles named to student government posts

By P. J. McDonald

Mark O'Connor, newly elected Inter-House Council Chairman, has selected John Woodbury, '71 as ombudsman, and Leo Knowles, '73 as chancellor of the IHC for

the spring term. In addition to these officers, O'Connor will use an unofficial reference circle, or "brain trust," to help him achieve his goals.

These goals, said O'Connor,



OMBUDSMAN: John Woodbury (left) newly appointed ombudsman and IHC chairman Mark O'Connor address Sunday's open symposium. (Byrne photo)

have to be shaped in light of the "December crisis." The first objective of his government will be to assure the student segment of the community a strong voice that will at least serve a consultative role. To accomplish this, O'Connor will use the machines developed during Tom Dougherty's term, such as the student committees. But a "new mood," one structured from the crisis, is planned by the second semester administration.

A part of this new mood continues the Dougherty initiative - namely, that student government officials serve as leaders rather than mere representatives. For example, this leadership role led the house councillors to call for a student strike December 12, ten hours after O'Connor's election.

O'Connor views the upcoming semester as "a tremendous opportunity for the school."

Community Senate

Commenting on the role of the faculty senate, O'Connor feels that the senate lacks real representation and that the 27 member student delegation is not sufficient. He looks forward to a community senate rather than a faculty senate as a more representative and efficient governing body. He said with such a community senate student opinion would be more respected, and communication breakdowns should not occur.

O'Connor also hopes for better relations between the college community and concerned outsiders, especially alumni. Because the IHC joined other campus organizations in a public statement supporting Fr. Swords' decision it is making an effort to contact all alumni, extending them an invitation to direct questions to the IHC concerning the circumstances behind the issue and decisions.

that we might call even 366."

Lottery Variables

Mullen further explained that the variables affecting manpower procurement include: enlistment rates, enlistment in reserves, deferments, and projected troop withdrawals in Vietnam. The unpredictability of these variables present the possibility that one local draft board may go much farther into the lottery numbers than another local board.

Concern was shown by Mullen that young men in the upper third of the lottery had been lured into

RESERVES, Page 6

ADL report delayed until mid-January

The second part of the Arthur D. Little report will not be completed before mid-January stated Dr. William A. Green, Jr., associate professor of history.

Dr. Green, one of three faculty members working with the ADL under the Educational Policy Committee commented on the progress of the report. "The EPC has appointed an ad hoc committee on athletics that should prepare a report in mid-January. The committee is now engaged in drafting its report. The com-

mittee has analyzed the results of the student-faculty survey taken by the Arthur D. Little Company, and is awaiting from the A.D.L., the results of the alumni survey."

Asked whether the results so far gave an indication as to the future of Holy Cross athletics, he said that there was a good indication, but that he could not elaborate about it at this time. He stated that it would be unethical to release the partial results since the report should be taken as a composite whole.

Reserve units swamped

(Continued from Page 5)

a feeling of being "too safe from induction." He clarified his own uncertainty about the lottery system saying "it is going to take longer into 1970 before we can determine what possibility a particular number has of being called."

Many young men with lottery numbers in the first 100 have been making application to various reserve units in Massachusetts. Col. Feeney stated that reserve units have been "swamped with applications in the weeks since the lottery draw on Dec. 1."

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose of the Massachusetts National Guard stated, "Vacancies are

being applied for rapidly. I suspect that at the current rate we will soon meet our requirements for the next six months."

Priority Brackets

Ambrose assumed that the lottery drawing was a large factor in getting certain people to apply for membership in the reserves, since most of the recent applicants are 20 or over.

Vacancies in the reserves are further limited for over 20 year olds with low draft numbers, because men under 18 1/2 are in a first priority bracket for getting into the reserves and men between 18 1/2 and 20 years old are in a second priority bracket. Thus those 20 years old or over must go below these two priority groups when seeking reserve vacancies.

Schnurr, Grentz lead frosh in 87-74 victory over Yale

By Jim Clarkin

The undefeated Holy Cross freshman basketball team continues to look better with each game. The frosh cagers disposed of Yale, 87-74, at the Worcester Auditorium last Saturday night for their third straight victory.

The freshmen came up with a balanced attack and a sticky man-to-man defense that proved to be the winning formula. Four Crusaders hit double figures, and Jim Schnurr copped game scoring honors with 27 points.

Schnurr, the 6-6 forward out of New York City, is not a flashy

player, but he gets the job done well. He played a balanced game at both ends of the court, shooting over 50% from the floor and hitting consistently from the outside.

Schnurr was active under both boards, pulling down 15 rebounds to help give the Purple the edge in the rebounding department.

Big Gene Doyle also played perhaps his finest game to date.

According to HC Coach Frank McArdle, "For Doyle, it was his best effort in a game."

Doyle Impresses

Doyle turned in a fine all-round performance, scoring 14 points and crashing the boards for 15 rebounds. He clearly came out the winner in his matchup with Yale's 6-9 Mark Mondano. Doyle also gave the team a stellar de-

fensive game, blocking five shots and clogging up the middle with his 6-8 size.

"The key to the victory was our two guards," Coach McArdle pointed out after the game, referring to Bruce Grentz and Kevin Stacom. "They were especially good on defense, helping out up front."

It was the hot shooting sprees this backcourt duo displayed, Grentz in the initial half, and Stacom in the second, that burned Yale. Holy Cross grabbed an early lead but couldn't hold it in an otherwise sluggish start. At the seven minute mark the score was knotted at 15 all.

Then it was Grentz who started a flurry of Purple scoring that enabled the frosh to outdistance the Bulldogs 25-7 the remainder of the half. Grentz completed a three point play after a driving layup, and quickly added another hoop for five straight points.

HC Leads At Half, 40-22

Schnurr found the range, canning a 20-footer, and Doyle hit for one at the charity stripe. The torrid Grentz, who finished with 15 points, then sunk another two buckets before Yale caught its breath. The spurt gave Holy Cross a 40-22 bulge going into the locker room.

Stacom provided the spark in the second half, dropping in the stanza's first two baskets. Kevin kept his hot hand, tallying eight of the first 16 frosh points in the final half. The Purple upped their lead to 23, 56-33, but three minutes later Yale closed to 59-43, utilizing a press that cashed in on several Crusader turnovers.

Doyle and Schnurr then began to hit from the outside, and the frosh were never threatened again.

The Cubs played at Northeastern last night and will host the UConn frosh tomorrow before breaking for the holidays.

HC icemen tie Nichols in overtime

(Continued from Page 7)

with the assists to the Murphy brothers.

Tech won the game in the middle frame as they scored on a scramble in front of goalie McCready. The Crusaders had trouble clearing the puck out of their zone and Tech took advantage of it.

The Purple skaters took on Worcester Tech Wednesday night. After the holiday break, they will resume with a game at MIT on January 10.

Columbia tops HC on late spurt

(Continued from Page 7)

sooner or later. He poured in seven points in a row around the eight minute mark to pull the Lions from a shaky four point margin to a comfortable 11 point spread. Most of his points came around the basket with the layups and tap-ins at which he is so adept.

From this point on the outcome was never in doubt. The trapzone the Crusaders threw up and the mistakes they made due to their unfamiliarity with it were responsible for the large margin of the Lion victory.

Gordon led the winners with 28 points and the 11 out of 15 shots he hit from the field contributed nicely to the winner's 54% performance from the field.

Kissane had 22 and Adams 18 to pace the Purple.

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Crusader hockey team remains in first place

By P. J. Crowley

The Holy Cross hockey team defeated previously unbeaten Worcester State and tied Nichols to maintain their number one standing in the Worcester Intercollegiate League last week. In a non-league contest, the Crusaders lost to Lowell Tech 2-1.

The Nichols game was the most exciting contest of the season as the teams deadlocked 5-5 in overtime.

The Purple jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the first period. The offensive power was provided by the Murphy brothers as Bill scored his first goal of the season and Larry added the other two.

Nichols came back with one goal late in the first period and two more in the second to tie the game, 3-3.

The third session saw both teams give away the lead and then take it back again.

Nichols managed only one shot in the first four minutes of the final period, but scored on a disputed goal at the 3:26 mark. The shot appeared to hit the post and carom out in front of the Holy Cross cage. However, it was ruled a goal by the goal judge, and the Crusaders found themselves behind for the first time in the game.

Reutemann Scores

With slightly more than five minutes remaining in the con-

test, senior Ed Reutemann scored his first goal of the season with the assist to Joe Doyle. This tied matters at 4-4.

One minute later, Billy Murphy put the Purple ahead in the game once again. Bill was stationed right in front of the net when Larry dug the puck out of the corner and fed his brother for the tie breaker.

It took Nichols only 16 seconds to tie the game, thus forcing the HC icemen into their first overtime match of the season.

The overtime period saw both teams with excellent chances to end the sudden death session, but neither could put the puck in the net.

The contest came to a climax at the 5:07 mark of the overtime frame when Holy Cross was guilty of a tripping penalty and the Nichols squad was awarded a penalty shot.

Forward Tom Carpenter moved in alone on goalie Fred McCready, but shot into his pads.

The Crusader first line accounted for all the scoring in the 4-1 Worcester State victory.

Purple Gains Lead

The Purple again jumped out to a 3-1 lead in the opening period, but this time they didn't lose it.

Bill Murphy, Larry Murphy, and Tom Carey all had goals in the first period, while Carey scored again in the middle frame as an insurance measure.

The Lowell Tech contest was a defensive battle all the way. The engineers opened the scoring early in the initial stanza, but Carey came back to tie the game at the 13:39 mark on a fine backhand

ICEMEN, Page 6

Gordon and Lions outgun HC, 92-68

By Dennis Kennelly

Columbia University's talented Lions put on a brilliant shooting exhibition last week at Madison Square Garden in New York and in the process caused a number of aficionados to take another look at the Purple cagers' strengths.

The score of 92-68 was not truly indicative of the tone of the contest, since the Crusaders were forced into a style of play late in the game that they were not used to playing. The result was numerous Columbia open shots underneath the basket, as the Purple tried vainly to work a trap-zone that they had not attempted previously during the season.

The two principal architects of the Lion win were All-American forward Jim McMillan, who was not in for more than half the contest but still managed to get 22 points, and reserve frontcourt man Larry Gordon.

It was Gordon particularly who hurt the Purple. He replaced George Starke at the 13 minute mark and immediately put his soft shooting touch to work, hitting on the first five shots he took.

HC Zone Falters

Most of them were from the twenty foot range and thus he rendered the Crusader zone, which

Relaymen lead HC tracksters to victories in opening meets

By Frank DeMasi

Question: Who are most responsible for the frosh and varsity trackmen's clean victory slate? Answer: The frosh and varsity mile relays.

While the varsity has only had one meet, and the frosh two, each has seen the fate of the day's action hinge on the relay, the final event. And each has pulled out a win for the squad.

The frosh opened their season December 10 at Philips Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire. Trailing 50 1/2 - 49 1/2 with the relay remaining, the foursome of Victor Jackson, Mike McDonnell, Dan Doyle, and Charlie O'Neill, took the race; and Holy Cross won the meet.

McDonnell also contributed to the victory with a first in the 600 yard run; Rick Comeau led the field in the 1000. Other winners included Dick Harty in the high hurdles, Steve Hickey in the shot put, and Paul Blaber in the high jump.

Varsity Edges Bates

The following Friday the varsity found itself in the same position as their Cub counterparts the previous Wednesday. Host Bates College carried a 50-48 lead into the mile relay, and it was up to John Schwab, Rick Dyer, Ray Carey, and Kieran Donovan to turn the score around.

John Schwab got the lead for the Crusaders, and Rick Dyer all but decided the race as he widened the margin beyond capture for Carey and Donovan. The time of 3:36 was fair for the slow Lewiston, Maine track.

Art Dulong, fresh from a distinguished cross-country campaign, was a double winner for Holy Cross, winning the mile and the 1000. His 4:16.3 clocking in

the mile broke a 38-year old Bates Cage record.

Also turning in first places were Kieran Donovan, who toured the 600 in 1:15.9; Bill Heath, who took the two mile run in 9:43.5; and Chuck Voss, who broke the tape in the high hurdles.

Frosh Win Second Meet

The frosh made it two in a row with a 77-21 verdict over the Bates freshmen. Harty was a double winner, capturing the high hurdles

and the broad jump. Comeau, McDonnell and Hickey repeated their Exeter victories, while Don Cavanagh won the 35-pound weight throw and placed second in the shot. Joe Serkes also turned in a first place, winning the 60 yard dash.

The trackmen will next compete in the Boston Knights of Columbus Games on January 10. Their next dual meet will be January 27 at Northeastern.

Purple Pennings

Jim Freer - Sports Editor

In light of what has happened at Holy Cross within the past week it might appear irrelevant to even mention the sports scene on Mt. St. James, let alone indulge in speculation concerning the future of athletics at the College. But you can't divorce the games that people play from the real world and in this light it might be pertinent to focus on the possible effects which the outgrowths of the spirit of the "free university" could have in regard to the domain of the Holy Cross Athletic Association.

In recent years many critics have levelled charges against the size and goals of the athletic program at Holy Cross and the main target of all the barbs has been one sport - football.

The basic contention of this faction has been that the maintenance of our football program puts a tremendous financial burden on the College. A glance at last year's budget will reveal that football did indeed lose money; but the size of the deficit is minute unless one chooses to count the cost of athletic grants-in-aid to football players as a direct expenditure of the football program.

Cases can, and have, been made for categorizing grants-in-aid as expense items of their respective sports, as a general Athletic Association expense, and as an ordinary administration expense. Many arguments have developed over this and other factors concerning the monetary aspects of athletic programs, but their superfluity is seen when one realizes that the persuance of a profit has not, and has never been, the major goal in intercollegiate athletics.

Even the supporters of the HC football program are concerned with the fact that the sport usually loses money. Football isn't the only venture that is unprofitable at Holy Cross however, and those who feel that an abolition or de-emphasis of the sport would serve as a panacea for the College's ills would do well to redirect some of their concern into other areas.

One cannot doubt the sincerity or integrity of Dr. Vincent McBrien and the other members of the Holy Cross community who wish to see a de-emphasis of football, for they feel that an action of this type would be beneficial to the College. However, many others, who are just as sincere and just as concerned about Holy Cross, feel that such a step would be harmful. Holy Cross football has a long and proud tradition and the College would suffer an enormous loss if the sport were destroyed or drastically altered.

The alumni reaction was loud and highly critical after Father Swords made his momentous decision last Sunday, but it is doubtful that this criticism could even approach the uproar that would ensue from the same source if Holy Cross ever decided to drop football.

Many disagreed with some of the aspects of the decision that Father Swords made, but most of those who had first-hand knowledge of the situation accepted it because they felt that it was the only decision that would serve the overall good of the College.

In a similar light, it is quite probable that many of the staunchest "Old Purples" would reluctantly approve of the demise of Holy Cross football if it were proven that such a step was necessary to save the school from financial destruction or from some other disaster. Those who have campaigned for a de-emphasis of the pigskin sport at HC often dream of such an occurrence but they have found out that there are many easier tasks in this world, such as the age-old search for an absolute value of pi.

O'Melia Dinner presents award to Mike Carter

(Continued from Page 8)

the financial loss suffered through the shortened season.

Many former O'Melia Award winners were present, and were introduced to the audience. Jack Lentz (HC class of '67), the only two time winner of the award, provided comic relief when he said that the only good thing about the hepatitis problem was that "it enabled BC to substitute a weaker opponent and complete the season on a winning note."

Crusaders nip Yale as Venne nets 30

(Continued from Page 8)

Purple Boasts Balance

The Purple had three big scorers too, Venne, with 30 points, and Adams and Kissane, with 17 each. But the Crusaders also had some much needed support from Lahey, Sasso, and Joe Phelan.

Yale, losing its third game in four starts, committed 25 personal fouls to HC's 13. The Crusaders capitalized on this, cashing 26 points from the foul-line to the Elis' 11.

Holy Cross played at Northeastern last night, and faces the University of Connecticut here tomorrow. Then comes the all-important Southern trip, featuring the Charlotte Invitational Tournament December 29 and 30. The Purple will also play Georgetown University, January 2, and Catholic University, January 3.

COLUMBIA, Page 6

Lahey's late free throws spark Purple over Yale

By Bob McChesney

Holy Cross notched its third victory in four efforts last Saturday night at the Worcester Auditorium. But it took some excellent foul shooting late in the game for the Crusaders to dispose of a pesky Yale quintet, 88-85.

Co-captain Jack Lahey was particularly impressive, as he calmly sank eight free throws in as many attempts in the final 2 1/2 minutes to ice the game. Indeed, a packed house of 3100 seemed more on edge than Lahey, who was displaying once again that he can do the job in the backcourt.

HC Coach Jack Donohue brought his team out in a 2-1-2 zone defense. This was a strategy in part dictated by the fact that the Crusaders were without two of their first six players, forward and leading rebounder Stan Grayson and soph guard Joe Baron.

Grayson, along with other black students, had participated in the walkout last Friday protesting

racism on campus. Baron was still nursing an injured back.

Both Teams Hot

Yale guards Jim Morgan and Mike McLaren and forward Scott Michel quickly began to demonstrate that they could score against the zone, while the Purple's guards, Jack Adams and Buddy Venne, did likewise against the Eli zone.

The result was a high-scoring, nip and tuck affair. Yale grabbed a 9-8 lead at 16:03 of the opening half, but the Crusaders came back and went ahead 21-19 on a long jumper by Venne.

At 8:00, the Purple gained its biggest margin of the half, 35-30, this on a baseline shot by Adams. At this point, the Elis began to come back, thanks mostly to the efforts of hot-shooting Morgan. The junior gunner put Yale ahead to stay in the half, 40-39, on a 20 foot jump shot with 4:15 to play.

Holy Cross, plagued by poor passing and several turnovers, was soon behind by seven points, 46-39. Venne, who has the ability to turn a game around in no time with his prolific scoring, then went to work. Scoring mostly on long jumpers, he counted seven straight points in the final two minutes to bring the Purple within three of Yale at the half, 49-46.

Morgan Has 19

The halftime statistics showed how well each team was shooting. Yale was led by Morgan and McLaren, with 19 and 14 points, respectively. The Elis shot 59% as a team from the field.

HC boasted Venne, with 17 points, and Adams, with 13. The Crusaders were not doing badly from the field either, shooting 53%.

Holy Cross came out in a man-to-man defense in the second half. After Yale spurted to a seven point lead, this strategy began to tell. The hustling Purple were putting

much pressure on the Elis in the individual matchups, with the result that only Morgan and Michel were scoring with any consistency.

A foul shot by Adams on Morgan's third foul, at 13:44 of the second half, closed the gap to 58-56. Just seconds later, Adams sustained his fourth personal, and Lahey replaced him.

It became a see-saw battle after that, first one team seizing the lead, then the other. HC went up 67-63 at the 9:54 mark on a driving shot by lanky Bob Kissane, but the Bulldogs tied it at 68 on a drive by Morgan with 8:35 left to play.

HC Goes Ahead To Stay

Junior center Don Sasso put Holy Cross ahead to stay, 73-72, canning a free throw with just 5:49 showing on the scoreboard. Three quick points by Venne gave the Purple a 76-72 lead.

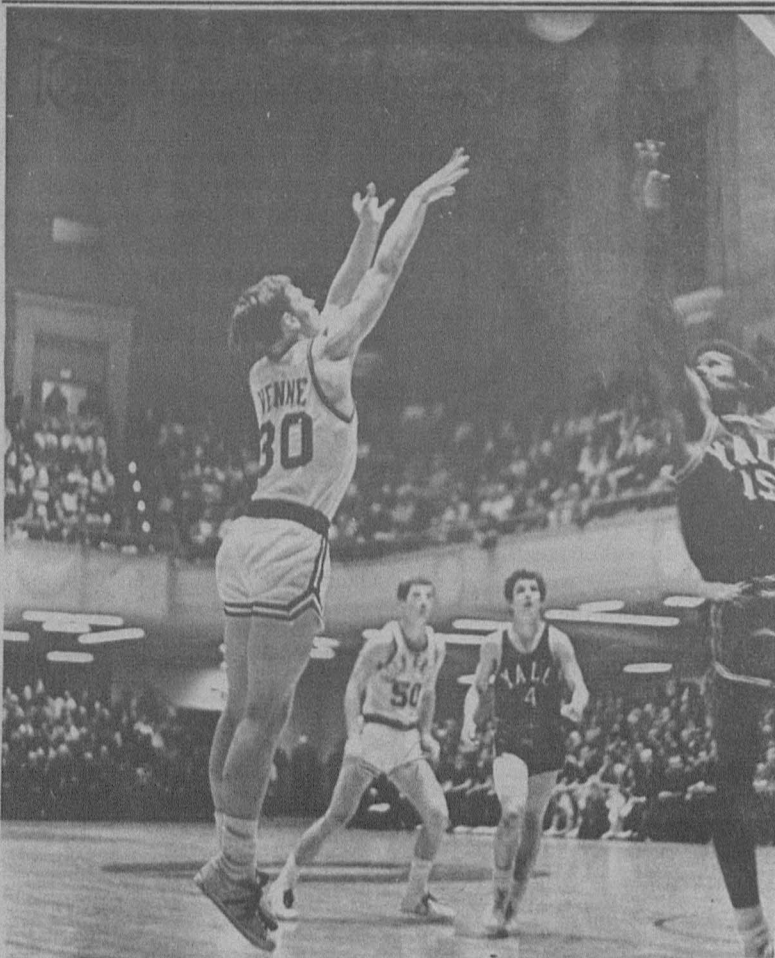
The Elis did manage to come within one point at 80-79 on a foul shot by 6-9 reserve John Whiston. But now the Holy Cross strategy to draw fouls began to pay off, and the Crusaders were in the bonus free throw situation with over two minutes to play.

The Purple did not waste this advantage, either, as Lahey went on his eight for eight binge. Together with free throws by Sasso and co-captain Tony Barclay, this was enough for Holy Cross to stave off Yale.

The man-to-man defense utilized by the Crusaders in the second half showed up well statistically. It gave up only 36 points, as compared to 49 by the zone in the first half.

Holy Cross could credit this win to their relatively balanced attack and to the number of fouls they drew. Of Yale's 85 points, Morgan (35), Michel (26), and McLaren (14) contributed 75.

VENNE, Page 7



HE MATCHED HIS NUMBER: Holy Cross' Buddy Venne launches a long-range jumper during second half action of last Saturday's 88-85 triumph over Yale. Venne scored 30 points to pace the Crusader victory. (Cuneo Photo)

CRUSADER SPORTS

Sacramento State's Carter honored at O'Melia Dinner

By Bill Liesman

The presentation of two honorary O'Melia Awards, one to the Holy Cross football team and the other to Sacramento State flankerback, Mike Carter, highlighted the 1969 O'Melia Dinner, held December 11, at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel in Boston. The dinner is an annual affair sponsored by the Holy Cross Club of Boston.

The O'Melia Award is presented each year following the Holy Cross - Boston College football game to whichever member of the two teams is judged by an impartial committee to be the outstanding player of the game. Because of the unusual circumstances surrounding this year's hepatitis-stricken Holy Cross team, the honorary awards were presented in place of the traditional award.

This year's dinner was the 25th annual O'Melia Dinner, and was attended by over 700 persons, the largest number in its history. Alumni and officials of both Holy Cross and Boston College attended, as well as members of the respective football teams.

"Courage of HC Players"

Joseph J. Reilly, president of the Holy Cross Club of Boston, stated that the dinner was held for many reasons. Reilly mentioned, the courage of the Holy Cross players, the valor displayed by the BC team in its victory over Syracuse Thanksgiving weekend, and the concern shown by the Sacramento State players for the HC team.

He also called the dinner "a link with the past" because of its 25 year tradition. The dinner's ultimate purpose, said Reilly, is

"to honor football, which truly enhances the virility in men."

Thomas B. Dowd (HC class of '23), toastmaster of the affair for 20 of its 25 years, introduced Holy Cross head coach Bill Whitton, who presented the first honorary award to the Holy Cross football team. It was accepted by co-captains Tom Lamb and Bill Moncewicz.

Dowd Presents Award

Dowd, who is the community relations director for the Boston Red Sox, later presented the second award to Carter, the outstanding Sacramento State Receiver. He flew in from California to be present at the dinner, along with his head coach, Ray Clemons. Carter called it "the most coveted award I've ever received."

Explaining the reasoning behind his initiating support for the HC team at his West Coast school, Carter said that "football is a fraternity. I picked up the papers one night and read about my frat brothers in trouble."

In a reciprocal presentation, he then gave the game balls of Sacramento's final 1969 game, a 49-24 triumph over the University of Puget Sound, to Lamb and Moncewicz, who traveled to Sacramento four weeks ago to witness the contest. The Hornets had worn the HC purple jerseys in their finale.

Rev. Raymond J. Swords later in the evening thanked Coach Clemons and Carter for "helping to fill the void" on Mt. St. James.

BC Donates Check

Boston College athletic director William Flynn surprised the gathering by presenting a \$2000 award

to HC athletic director Vincent Dougherty to "kick off the fund drive for Holy Cross football." Dartmouth College recently made a proposal that all NCAA members contribute a thousand dollars to Holy Cross to help defray

O'MELIA, Page 7

Clemons and Carter express appreciation to Holy Cross

"I feel like a part of Holy Cross now." With these words, Head Coach Ray Clemons of Sacramento State summed up his reactions after a weekend's visit at Holy Cross.

Clemons and his star receiver

Mike Carter were feted at the O'Melia Dinner December 11, and received numerous other awards and honors during the course of their three-day stay.

In an interview this past Friday, Clemons noted that the



HC HONORS CARTER: Mike Carter of Sacramento State (center) is about to receive a trophy from Holy Cross Athletic Director Vincent Dougherty during pre-game ceremonies at the Worcester Auditorium. Also pictured are Sacramento coach Ray Clemons, and Mayor John Shea of Worcester (far right). (Cuneo Photo)

O'Melia Dinner was "the most impressive dinner I've ever attended."

He also praised the "tremendous Holy Cross spirit" and the traditional HC-Boston College rivalry. "Sacramento State is a young school and we don't have any older alumni or traditions," Clemons commented.

The personable St. Mary's (California) graduate was also struck by the Holy Cross campus, remarking that it reminded him of his own college days.

Carter Appreciative

Carter was no less appreciative than Clemons of the honors bestowed upon them. He pointed out that what he had done for Holy Cross only seemed natural to him since the Crusader players were his "fraternity brothers" in football.

The elusive receiver, who is a top pro prospect, was impressed by the small size of the college and the tradition, dating back 125 years.

Carter concluded by saying that he enjoyed his stay at Holy Cross very much, and he thanked all the Purple gridders who hosted him.

BSU charges administration with racism



AMNESTY DEMANDED: Arthur Martin of the Black Student Union at the press conference on Friday morning where the BSU declared that Blacks had withdrawn from Holy Cross in protest over the suspension of four Blacks in the GE action on Wednesday. (Byrne photo)

(Continued from Page 4)

puted party will not be allowed to carry on recruiting activities at the College.

When the faculty senate convened Dec. 1, the assembled members were not only faced with choosing between the two proposals, but also the imminent possibility that the RSU would actively prevent recruiters from General Electric from conducting interviews with students.

The initial proposal favoring a simple reaffirmation of the open campus policy was the minority report from the EPC signed by Dr. Edward Callahan, Dr. Frank Petrella, Rev. Raymond Swords S.J., and Dr. William Green.

The majority report from the EPC signed by Rev. John Brooks, S.J., John Day, Thomas Dougherty and Rev. Francis Greaney, S.J. was the more involved proposal.

As the two proposals were debated, Greaney and Green spoke on behalf of their suggestions. Although the Green proposal carried only a minority of those members of the EPC where it originated, it was supported by a majority of those present at the faculty meeting, and was passed by the senate with the stipulation that the first sentence of its text be deleted.

The controversial "first sentence," as it became known later read:

"Since career counseling represents an integral part of the Holy Cross academic experience the process of counseling must conform to the principles of academic freedom."

The opening sentence was deleted on the grounds that time had not permitted the faculty senate to fairly consider whether career recruiting was indeed "an integral part of the Holy Cross academic experience."

Although a preciousness of time did exist precluding the possibility of lengthy discussion of the entire issue of an open campus and its ramifications, the faculty felt obliged to make some definite stand with an eye to the upcoming visit of GE recruiters scheduled for Dec. 10.

It was reportedly felt among many of the faculty members that a positive stand for an open campus might serve as a possible deterrent to certain people considering obstruction tactics with GE recruiters.

If the faculty seemed to balk at the prospect of summarily passing the "first sentence" rationale of the Green Proposal, they did

feel somewhat compelled to support the thrust of the proposal itself. Time was running out and as each day passed it seemed that an RSU - GE showdown on the 10th was becoming more inevitable.

The faculty senate adjourned with the Green Proposal, minus rationale, as its official stand on the matter of recruiting on campus, something which would give the RSU matter to think about before it decided to interfere with recruiting again.

What gave the new faculty resolution significance was the fact that it now defined exactly how the larger issue of individual rights applied to the specific question of open campus.

Although the administration had always operated on this principle, the closest it ever got to delineating the matter specifically was the statement on page 13 of the Student Handbook which read:

"The College understands and admires students who publicly express their ideals, but advocates of no cause will be permitted to deny freedom to anyone with whom they disagree."

However, with the newly adopted proposal, there was no mistaking the intention of the faculty toward future obstructive actions by students.

Members of the RSU also made no secret of the fact that they continued to plan "active resistance" against all "oppressive" agencies.

Encouraged by the last-minute cancellation of CIA recruiters of a scheduled visit for Dec. 3, RSU members met the same night to plan the manner in which they would demonstrate against representatives from GE. It was agreed at the meeting that the demonstrators would use force if necessary to continue to obstruct the recruiters.

RSU Blocks GE - Emotion and Tension

Meanwhile members of the RSU spent a week preparing for the arrival of GE. Numerous teach-ins and discussions were held to

gain support from the student body, and a petition demanding that the GE representatives not be allowed to recruit received 260 signatures.

On Dec. 10 the recruiters arrived on campus as scheduled. The RSU contingent expecting them to visit later in the morning gathered in the Hogan cafeteria to arrange the manner in which their demonstration would be executed.

At 9:00 a.m. on Dec. 10, the supporters of the RSU moved upstairs to position themselves outside the door of Hogan 320. Here they hoped to prevent recruiters from entering the office.

It was not until McClain appeared escorting Lawrence Chick toward the doorway that Raymond Dooley, who spoke for the RSU during the demonstration, realized that the recruiters were already sitting in the offices whose door the RSU were blocking.

McClain approached the demonstrators and asked that Chick be permitted to pass through the line to see the representatives of GE.

Dooley believed himself to have

been deliberately deceived by McClain into making it appear that the RSU was opposing the students and not GE. Angered at the idea that tables had been turned in nuances of symbolic confrontation, Dooley verbally railed at McClain in a very emotional scene.

(Later, when it was learned that McClain had not actually attempted to deceive the demonstrators, Dooley approached McClain and apologized for the incident.)

At the same time a group of students and faculty members had formed and a heated dialogue ensued between the RSU members and its group of opponents.

The demonstrators began chanting "workers yes, GE no" and their verbal adversaries started a counter-chant, "freedom yes, students yes."

As the exchanges continued, between the two groups, McClain left with Chick and returned minutes later with two other students who wanted to see the GE representatives.

Again McClain asked the demonstrators to allow the two to

pass. His request was greeted by a refusal and more chanting, "Workers yes, scabs no."

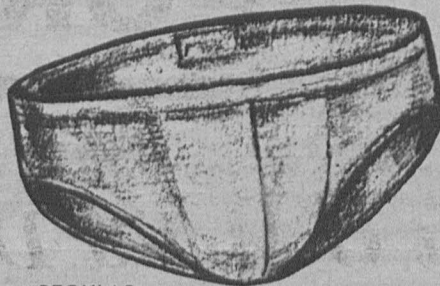
McClain then addressed the demonstrators indicating that they were violating the rights of the students to see the recruiters. He continued that he was only enforcing the policy endorsed by the last faculty senate meeting and that he would present the violations by the demonstrators to the next judicial board meeting. He added that he would presently ask the GE recruiters to postpone their interviews and leave the campus. Reportedly McClain's two assistants Harrington and O'Neil were taking names of the demonstrators during the time McClain approached the RSU.

No Police

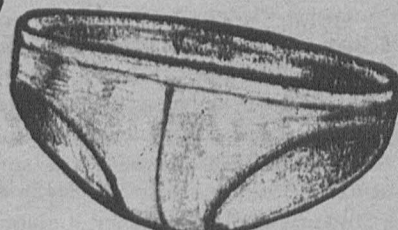
The police were conspicuous by their absence during the demonstration. McClain had previously declared that if police were ever called in to break up a student demonstration, he would resign. All the administrators in the dean of men's office were in

AMNESTY, Page 10

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Amnesty granted to suspended students

Text of Fr. Swords' statement granting amnesty delivered in Hogan Ballroom Dec. 14.

The efforts of Holy Cross have been and are directed to fairness and justice to all students. Upon the recommendation of Dr. John F. Scott, chairman of the City of Worcester's Human Rights Committee, whom both the Black Students Union and I agreed to accept as arbitrator, I am granting amnesty to the sixteen students of Holy Cross College whose suspension from the College because of their involvement in the General Electric Co. incident was previously announced.

In response to the serious charges of racism by the Black Students Union, on the basis of which they withdrew from Holy Cross last Friday, my academic and administrative advisers and I have earnestly and sincerely examined these charges. I examined the charges within the special context of the circumstances that surrounded the General Electric Co. incident. I examined the subsequent identification procedures utilized, which resulted in the four black students as well as the other students involved being charged with violation of the College rules. I agree with the Black Students Union that the procedures were not ideal.

Campus demonstrations are relatively new to Holy Cross. The administration of the College in no way wishes to suppress concern for the issues which occasion such demonstrations. However, the College does feel justified in setting ground rules and limits as to how such concerns may be expressed within the confines of our campus.

Such concerns as these brought about the demonstration against the General Electric Co. The student personnel staff, after conferring with other members of the college community, in an honest effort to minimize the danger of violence, utilized identification procedures which have since been questioned on the grounds of fairness and equality of treatment to all students. In that situation the only fair procedure would have been to attempt to identify all the students actively involved in the obstruction demonstration. All such students should have been charged and brought up before a disciplinary hearing. However, in the heat of flared tempers and passionate emotional commitment that can so easily overrule reasoning, it is not always possible to implement the best procedures.

To this end Holy Cross College will consider more adequate methods of identifying all students involved in future obstructive demonstrations.

The college community has been gravely concerned by the withdrawal of the black students. Holy Cross is genuinely committed to providing an academic opportunity to white and black students on an equal basis. After a review of all of the circumstances that surrounded the identification procedures, I am convinced that this was not a personalized intentionally discriminating factor. I hope that the black students and those other students who withdrew in support of them will accept my findings and will return to the campus.

My decision does not call into question the integrity of the college judicial board, which acted fairly under what it judged to be a clear legal and moral mandate from the community. In the light of subsequent deliberations within the community some doubt has been introduced into the strength and implications of this mandate and also into the procedures of identification prior to the trial. In the light of this and larger issues I have already mentioned, I have decided to exercise my prerogative of granting amnesty.

In view of the events of the past few days, I have also arrived at the following decisions:

(1) I am postponing all campus recruitments by outside agencies and organizations until the following procedure is carried out: The special committee established on December 5, 1969 by the Educational Policy Committee, comprising one member of the Board of Trustees, one alumnus, one member of the administration, two faculty members and three students, will be convened at the earliest possible date. This committee will examine both the principles and procedures of career recruitment at Holy Cross. It will consider the recent faculty decision on the open policy of on-campus career recruitment, and the results of the forthcoming survey of all students on the question of career recruitment.

The committee will present its findings in writing to the students. Thereafter, a public hearing will be held, followed by a poll of the student body. The committee will then submit its report, the results of the poll, and its assessment of the students' response to the EPC. The EPC will present the report of the committee with its recommendations to the faculty assembly for action. The college placement office will be instructed to send to the agencies and organizations involved a list of students who have made commitments to meet with their representatives. They will be asked to contact the individual students and make separate arrangements with them. This temporary procedure will be in effect until the faculty assembly acts on the findings of the special committee.

(2) On Monday, December 15, all members of the Holy Cross community, using the facilities of the Hogan Center, are urged to participate in a day of discussion concerning the events of the past week. No formal classes will be scheduled in order to provide all participants the benefits of a maximum educational experience. Members of the faculty are encouraged to use the remaining class days prior to vacation as an additional opportunity for examining present and future implications of recent events.

(3) At 11 o'clock on this same Monday, December 15, in Fenwick Theatre, Dr. John F. Scott will report to the faculty and student members of the faculty assembly.

Concern for blacks

Students urge amnesty for all

(Continued from Page 9)

fact opposed to the presence of police on campus to quell demonstrations.

It had been clear that every effort had been made to avoid the possibility of violence. As McClain later pointed out, the reason he and the two assistants did not demand that each demonstrator hand over his ID card was the same reason that photographs were not taken; both, he thought might provoke an incident which could lead to violence.

The recruiters left shortly after 10:00, followed out of the Hogan Center by the RSU demonstrators chanting, "Warmaker, strikebreaker; smash GE!"

One of the three students who accompanied McClain to the doorway blocked by the RSU later expressed his opinion on the demonstration saying, "I think my rights were impinged upon by not being able to see the GE recruiters."

Another student who wanted to talk to the company representatives about a possible research position said, "I think I should have been able to see the recruiters at least to talk. I think the RSU boys should have been able to see the recruiters also, but it might not have helped anything."

Immediately after the incident Dooley stated "that for the first time the Holy Cross administration has shown that they are tied to the ruling elite of the country."

And McClain, noting the difficulty of the situation, emphasized that no blood had been let. "I personally believe that we must have an open campus even though we haven't solved all the problems today."

Visual Identification Procedures

Later that afternoon 16 students were notified by the dean of men's office that their case would be heard by the college judicial board. They were: Robert Bliss, James Byrnes, Joseph Cerratani, Raymond Dooley, Daniel Doyle, William Flynn, Jeffrey Graham, Timothy McDermott, John Roemer, Vito Trimarco, William Tupper, Dennis Walsh, Harvey Wigfall, Craig Lewis, Francis Mooney and Al Coleman.

The list, however, was not identical with the final list of persons actually tried by the judicial board the next day, since two names were changed. William Flynn, when notified of his

pending trial, voluntarily withdrew from the College, and the name of Dennis Mahoney was added to the list at his insistence. Mahoney, who had actively participated in the demonstration, asked to be included in the group to be tried.

It was not long after these persons were notified that word of their selection spread through the school.

The Position of the BSU

Many students, and particularly the blacks, were angered at the selection of the 16 students. Supporters of the RSU were quick to point out that "coincidentally the leaders of the RSU were the same people on the list."

The blacks were enraged that a disproportionate number of blacks were chosen to stand trial. Out of approximately 50 demonstrators, 12 whites were identified; and out of five blacks four were chosen to face judicial proceedings.

The night before the demonstration with GE occurred, the BSU met to decide precisely what stand they would take toward the demonstration. A majority voted not to officially support the RSU obstruction. Furthermore, they decided that the BSU would not support any black individual who chose to join the RSU blockade.

However, when word of the racial composition of the group of 16 students reached the members of the BSU on Wednesday night, an emergency executive meeting of the BSU was called for 7:00 p.m. There, it was decided to take appropriate action, the nature of which only a few BSU leaders knew.

The judicial board hearings met as scheduled the following afternoon, Thursday Dec. 11, to hear the case of the sixteen students.

Ironically a substitution had to be made on the 10 man judicial board. Vito Trimarco, a duly appointed member of the board, was also among the 16 accused. Another student, James Kavanaugh '70, was delegated as Trimarco's replacement. The members of the board who heard the case included, Dr. Michael McGrath, chairman, Rev. Robert McMillan, S.J., Rev. Robert Banks, S.J., Dr. John E. Shay, dean of students, Dr. Peter Perkins, Dr. George Matous, Reginald Smith, and students Timothy Neville, '70, Richard Kenny '72, as well as Kavanaugh.

IHC proposal to Swords

Text of Inter-House Congress proposal to Fr. Swords' asking amnesty.

At this crucial time in the College's history, we, the members of the Inter-House Congress, have unanimously adopted the following proposal:

That the Inter-House Congress, as leaders and representatives of the student body, and as individuals, have come to you, Father Swords, and demand reconsideration of the decision of the judicial board of the College. This proposal has been based on the following premises:

1) The proceedings of the judicial board of the College and the administration have been judged by the BSU as racist, a judgement we find obscured by our position as white members of the College.

2) That there were irregularities in the "arrest" and proceedings contingent thereupon.

3) That the departure of the black members of the student body is detrimental to the College.

We feel that failure to recognize the validity of this proposal will seriously jeopardize the future of the College.

This proposal was submitted to Father Swords at 7:45 this morning in his office and was presented by Mark O'Connor, chairman of the Inter-House Congress, and three members of the Congress: Arthur Lariev, Robert Bonagura, and Daniel Keating. While he would not make any promises, Fr. Swords did say that he understood the viewpoint of the Inter-House Congress, and he would present it for consideration by the Board of Trustees.

A Charge of Racism

The 16 were "charged with obstructing Lawrence Chick '70, John Grogan, graduate, and Michael Davis '70."

Not long into the closed meeting Wells, a sophomore and vice-president of the BSU, rose and charged the administration with pursuing a racist policy in trying an inordinate number of blacks.

McGrath cited the fact that the 16 students had been asked at the beginning of the proceedings if they wished to be tried individually, and that he had asked the four blacks if they wished to be tried as a separate group from the twelve whites. The answer he received was negative to both questions; the 16 had chosen to stand together as one group.

The 2-hour trial proceeded in that manner and adjourned for deliberation at 3:00 p.m. Thursday.

The trial proceedings were broadcast by WCHC, the campus radio station, and were heard by a great segment of the student population. Student opinion at this time had not yet crystallized. While some who were sympathetic to the cause of the RSU hoped for a light penalty, and others concerned with the "integrity of the school," hoped the offenders would get their just due, most had not really decided what course of action should be taken. The majority were just curious to see what would happen.

The blacks had already made a decision about what they would do if a penalty were meted out.

As the student body waited on Thursday night for the judicial board to make a judgment, the BSU met to decide what action they would take if the four accused blacks were not given amnesty. All the members except those athletes who were away in Boston at the annual O'Melia Dinner were present and voted unanimously to leave Holy Cross if the blacks were not given amnesty.

Early Friday morning at 2:00, Arthur Martin and Wells visited with Fr. Swords, informing him that the BSU membership would leave the College if blacks did not get amnesty.

Blacks Leave Open Campus

An hour later and 12 1/2 hours after the judicial board recessed, the board made public its verdict at 3:00 a.m. on WCHC. The 16 students would be suspended from school for the second semester of the 1969-70 school year. The students would be permitted to come back temporarily to take their final exams for the first semester, then would be required to leave.

The immediate reaction from the BSU came in the form of an announcement that their membership would leave the campus later that morning. The announcement came over the air through WCHC, but most people were asleep.

Most of the students woke up to the news later in the morning.

When the judicial board announced its decision and the BSU followed up with their announcement of withdrawal, a special meeting of the Inter-House Congress was called by the new student government chairman Mark O'Connor in Clark House Lounge

Free university proclaimed

(Continued from Page 10)

at 5:00 a.m. The purpose of the meeting was to adopt an alternative proposal to the decision made by the board two hours before.

The IHC 4-point proposal called for a recognition that the faculty senate formulated the open campus policy without making the more basic determination of whether career recruiting was a vital part of the academic experience, a condemnation of the "de facto racism" which led to the selection of the four blacks, a recommendation that a study be made to address the problem of racism on campus, and finally a call for amnesty for all 16 students.

This was the first of many proposals to be offered by various groups. As the weekend progressed, it seemed that any recognized organization had a pet proposal of their own to offer. Among others the Benedict Joseph Fenwick Debating Society made the predictable suggestion that the issue of amnesty be, of course, debated.

The Ubiquitous Rhetorical Question

The general attitude among the students was one of bewilderment as most just milled around the Hogan ballroom talking, questioning, arguing. Few people there, students or faculty, ventured to offer solutions for the present problems, and those who did seldom couched their personal proposals in anything but rhetorical questions. No one was really sure of what to do.

And the press-conference of the BSU at 10:00 a.m. heightened the general uncertainty. By 10:00 a crowd of approximately 600 students had gathered in the Hogan Ballroom to hear the BSU say what they found almost impossible to believe.

But the BSU statement removed at least one area of doubt. In a very short statement read by Wells, they declared their intention to walk out and stay out of the College until four of their number were reinstated in the College without any punishment.

During the reading of the statement, Wells declared that the BSU "sympathizes with the RSU in their struggle against human oppression."

When he finished the statement, the members of the BSU behind him raised their arms with clenched fists, tossed their ID cards on a table and marched out of the ballroom.

If confusion had predominated prior to their declaration, chaos ruled when they left. Calls for various forms of protest were heard. Some students called for a general strike boycotting all campus activities, others called for mass withdrawals from the College until the judicial board reversed its decision.

Chants began in the ballroom, "Strike!" "Strike!" "Strike!", but things had been happening so quickly in the past few days that only a small minority were certain what action was best. Most just wanted to sit down and think.

"That Old Familiar Judgment"

The problem demanded a serious moral decision to be made from both parts of the academic community. As one student commented, "We have to make that old familiar judgment of priorities. Do we let them all come back with amnesty at the sacrifice of the College's integrity in enforcing basic regulations or do we al-

low them to come back precisely because the College's integrity is at stake over a more basic question — racism?"

Students were called to action. Thomas Dougherty, who had just stepped down Thursday from the chairmanship of the Inter-House Congress, and had joined with the new chairman Mark O'Connor in an emergency "consulate," called a gathering of students in front of Hogan Campus Center.

Dougherty called for a moratorium on classes until the black students returned and urged the concerned students and faculty to press for the College's reconsideration of its policy of general recruitment.

The assembly then moved to the porch of Fenwick Hall near Fr. Swords' office.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees had convened on Friday, Dec. 13 and ended the next day. Therefore neither Fr. Swords nor Fr. Brooks were available to speak to this rally of striking students in front of Fenwick Hall on Friday afternoon. The tone of the "weekend in crisis" developed around a growing uneasiness as the decision of Fr. Swords was anticipated.

The trustees announced on Sunday that they had decided not to intervene. The Board expressed confidence "that established judicial and administrative procedures contain the resources needed for successful resolution of a situation the entire community deeply regretted."

Tension and Decision

One of the crucial decisions which Fr. Swords made over the weekend was the choice of Dr. John F. Scott, chairman of the City of Worcester's Human Rights Committee, as mediator between Fr. Swords and the black students. Dr. Scott was approached through Dr. Paul Rosencrantz of the psychology department, and the black students agreed that Dr. Scott should act as arbitrator.

Fr. Swords gathered a group of 12 advisors to assist in his eventual decision. This advisory group included Dr. Scott, vice-presidents Fr. Brooks and Dr. Shay, one faculty (Dr. Frank Petrella, economics), two student members of the EPC (Dougherty and John Day); two members of the College Judicial Board (Rev. John Banks, S.J., and Rev. Robert McMillan, S.J.) two selected faculty members (Dr. Rogers Johnson, sociology, and Rev. Joseph R.

Fahey, S. J., economics and one student (Michael Donahue).

By Friday evening many concerned students and faculty members had initiated a series of meetings at which proposals for obtaining the return of the black students began to form. All student members of faculty committees met to develop proposals on recruiting and amnesty for the blacks.

The RA's and all heads of campus activities had similar meetings calling for a moratorium on classes and the normal business of the College until amnesty was given to "the 16," and calling for a reconsideration of the College's policy on recruiting.

The atmosphere within the campus community over the weekend was one of increasing anticipation, increasing tension and apprehension as the crucial decision of Fr. Swords was delayed through Saturday until 6:00 p.m. on Sunday.

The IHC met again on Saturday evening and reworked their four point proposal which was discussed and debated at the community assembly held in Hogan Ballroom throughout Sunday. The proposal called for:

- a moratorium on all campus recruiting until the completion of the "Blue Ribbon" committee's report on the relation of recruitment to academic endeavors,
- a condemnation of de facto racism at Holy Cross,
- a recommendation for study of establishing special procedures dealing with the violations of campus regulations by black students,
- a recommendation that amnesty be granted to the 16 suspended students.

Community Discussion — Anticipation Rises

At Sunday's community assembly discussion became deeper as more people became familiar with the complexity of the crisis. A statement from Arthur Martin noting that the BSU was working for amnesty for the four suspended blacks only and that the BSU was in no way allied with the RSU, was read.

Later in the afternoon debate centered on how the faculty and students present should react if Fr. Swords did not grant amnesty to "the 16". Discussion also became directed toward the pos-



"SHUT IT DOWN": Striking students demonstrate for support on the steps of Kimball Friday afternoon. (Byrne Photo)

sibilities of a "free university" beginning on Monday.

The entire assembly on Sunday, from 10 a.m. until the time of Fr. Swords' statement, was chaired by Peter Benner '70, with the assistance of incoming IHC chairman Mark O'Connor, and ombudsman John Woodbury.

The four point proposal of the IHC was being voted upon from 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. when Fr. Swords' statement ended the anticipation.

At approximately 6:30 Sunday Father Swords appeared before a packed Hogan ballroom to deliver his long-awaited, much delayed decision.

"The tension in that room was terrific," said one student later. "Heads would be certain to fall regardless of what decision he made."

As one history professor put it the day before, "The man simply can't reach the right conclusion; there is none. I would not want to be him right now."

The tension in the room was relieved soon after Swords began speaking. "I am granting amnesty to the sixteen students" he said, and many breathed a sigh of relief.

Swords then stated that he had postponed all campus recruiting until such time that the issue of

open campus be more fully considered. He declared that the following day would be entirely devoted to a day of discussion and re-examination of the past few days.

At the end of the speech, Swords received thunderous applause, after which he fielded questions from the floor for about fifteen minutes.

It was an extremely popular speech on campus; however, it was received outside the confines of the school with a far different reaction from alumni, trustees, parents and friends of the college.

Irate Friends

Some wrote Fr. Swords that the College could no longer expect their donations, parents reportedly wrote hundreds of letters scoring his decision, one alumnus went so far as to mount a black coffin on the hood of his car with a message on the side indicating his opinion that Holy Cross had died as a result of Fr. Swords' decision.

Students and faculty members demonstrated, however, that the College might have very well passed through a difficult stage in its life, one which had scarred other colleges and universities far worse

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Donovan's symposium proposal

"We propose that the week beginning December 14th be declared a symposium for the purpose of analyzing through student, faculty and administration discussion, in an open forum, the events of the past week and their repercussions on the College community. This open forum would replace the normal activities of the College, e.g. classes would be suspended for the week, as would all test and papers. These tests and papers would be rescheduled for the Thursday and Friday of Reading Week (Jan. 8 and 9). Procedural information would be posted on teachers' office doors and departmental bulletin doors. Attendance at the open forum would be optional, and held in Hogan Campus Center.



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Swords' statement reunites community

(Continued from Page 11)

than it seemed to have affected Holy Cross.

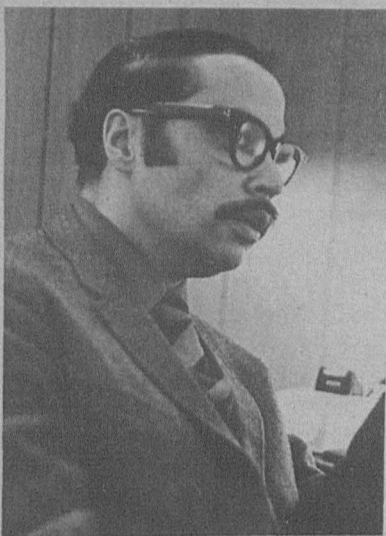
The "Free University"

Monday, Dec. 16, the day designated by Fr. Swords for further discussion and consideration developed into a "free university." Shawn Donovan acted as student dean for the experiment.

Human rights director chosen as arbitrator

By Joseph McKenzie

"To prevent long range rejection of Holy Cross by blacks and to prevent violence, the only possible decision was the granting of



amnesty to the sixteen students even at the cost of prostituting principles," said Dr. John F. Scott. Dr. Scott, who served as arbitrator between the BSU and the College in the events of December 12-14, is chairman of the Worcester Advisory Committee on Human Rights and director of the Worcester Youth Guidance Center.

He has degrees from New York, Boston, and Brandeis Universities and is an associate professor of mental health at the Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University. He was formerly an assistant professor of sociology at Holy Cross.

At the suggestion of Dr. Paul S. Rosenkrantz, professor of psychology and consultant to the center, who knew of Dr. Scott's involvement in similar cases, Dr. Scott was asked to investigate the case. Dr. Scott was accepted as arbitrator by the BSU, the administration, and the "crisis committee."

He said that the first problem was to keep the blacks in Worcester. This was difficult, according to Dr. Scott, because half had already gone and mere survival was a problem. Dr. Scott emphasized that if the blacks did leave Worcester, any decision made by the leaders of the BSU could not be ratified by the whole group.

Secondly, he said that if the blacks did depart there would be no coming back, and thus Holy Cross would have no black students for years to come.

"Affront to Blackness"

Dr. Scott noted the differences between this crisis and the one at Brandeis, in which he also participated. The Holy Cross situation involved no list of non-negotiable demands but only one demand. The sole demand was amnesty which, according to Dr. Scott, was "an apology for the affront to their blackness."

As a group the blacks were committed to their blackness more than anything else — an education, a scholarship, or their par-

The idea originated on Saturday night with the thoughts of Joseph Maguire, dean of the class of 1973, and Walter Kuliesis '71. The structure of the free university evolved throughout Sunday; Dr. B. E. McCarthy of the English department and Fr. Greaney contributed valuable ideas to the plans.

The first session was a general

ents, Dr. Scott stated. He saw his role as one of trying "to convince the administration that the blacks were playing no game, and it was up to the school to make the decision."

Dr. Scott said that the amnesty decision no doubt would disturb some students, faculty, and alumni, but he added, "it is clear that Holy Cross would be without blacks if there were no amnesty, and this would have long range implications in that blacks would view Holy Cross as an all white college."

Dr. Scott said amnesty to only the blacks was out of the question because that would further polarize race relations on campus.

When approaching such situations Dr. Scott said that each one is unique and should be treated separately. It was a crisis in and for itself and was a type of "growing pain," he said.

He also emphasized that the decision had to be swift. If there were no decision by Monday morning he saw the prospect of people from outside coming to Holy Cross with intentions contrary to the best interest of Holy Cross.

He noted that the longer the negotiations lasted, the greater the polarization became.

A third reason for a swift decision, according to Dr. Scott, was that if there had been no decision by Monday a general strike with the distinct possibility of violence could not have been prevented.

"No Intentional Racism"

Dr. Scott said that he found "no intentional racism" on the part of the dean of men's staff. "Yet given the small number of blacks, their visibility, and the inexperience of the College in dealing with such matters, the situation was mishandled," he said. "The college had to be big enough to admit that it used inadequate means of identification."

Dr. Scott said that since present procedures are inadequate it is the responsibility of the students to suggest new identification procedures, but he added that no procedure can ever be 100% effective.

Dr. Scott felt that the blacks were definitely not used as a tool of the RSU. No one had any way to prophesy the number of blacks that would become involved or what their reaction would be.

Color Psychology

On the larger question of racism, Dr. Scott saw the problem as one of whiteness and blackness — a color psychology. "Since most whites have had little experience with blacks, a white tends to treat a black as a stereotyped character due in part to the subtle devaluation of the black man by the mass media."

He said that if there were more blacks in the student body one would learn how to relate to a black as a person, and not as a preconceived character.

symposium on racism at Holy Cross in Hogan Ballroom headed by Dr. Carter Lindberg of the theology department.

After the general session the meeting broke into smaller discussion groups. Some of the proposals coming out of the first day of the free university included:

- a black dean be appointed to whom the black students could relate.
- a black studies requirement should be instituted.
- a black admissions recruiter who could relate to militant high school seniors.
- a human rights commission be set up at Holy Cross.
- the College policy for hiring minority groups should be examined.
- judicial procedures should be examined and re-appraised with a special view for cases involving racism.

By Monday afternoon the success of the free university in bringing a very large portion of the community together was evident. The EPC decided to suspend the remaining classes for the week and continue the operation of the free

university until Thursday noon when the college would close for the semester. Exams and papers scheduled for the final week of the semester were rescheduled for study week. Some faculty members and students opposed the suspension of classes.

The second general session of the "free university" was held on Tuesday morning. At that time members of the BSU, Dr. Vincent McBrien, chairman of the mathematics department, and Dr. Shay all expressed their views of the situation. This was followed by group discussions in the afternoon.

On Wednesday morning, the free university held a third general session in the ballroom where a series of position papers were presented. Robert Bliss spoke for the RSU; Kevin Reed, chairman of the student judicial board, addressed the topic of judicial procedure reform; Michael Donahue, student member of the student personnel policies committee and head RA in Wheeler, spoke on the problem of life styles at Holy Cross. Joseph Maguire, dean of the class of 1973 related

the crisis of the weekend to the problem of disaffected freshmen. Michael Connolly discussed the college hiring practices; and Kevin Phillips introduced some notes on the upcoming report of the curriculum study group.

A sixth position paper presented the ideas of Dr. Jerome Judge, economics, for instituting a department of innovation and change within the College.

"We certainly got hurt," said one student, "but if there is any truth in the saying that there is no learning without pain, then I think we have reason to believe that this whole experience might have been worth the pain if we learned something."

Many disagreed with the student's reason for hope. As Fr. Swords pointed out Wednesday night at the annual Christmas banquet, "99.9 per cent" of the telegrams he has received have been critical of his decision to grant amnesty.

It remains for the College to demonstrate next semester and in future years that its most important product is also progress.

Black viewpoint sees walkout as a chance for liberation

By Clarence Thomas '71

Amid the confusion that Holy Cross found itself caught up in this weekend, the black students became more aware of themselves as black men.

Though the common consensus holds that the "walk-out" was merely a threat of little or no consequence in the long run, the very opposite was true. There was, from the very beginning of the "black exodus," no intention to form or employ any sort of political pow-

erful. Thought it may come as a revelation to many, the blacks spent this all-important weekend dismissing the past and anticipating a somewhat altered future.

No Bluff

There have been, and are, rumors that the intent of the blacks was merely to board at Clark University as a follow-up to the alleged threat; however, this is as fallacious as the notion of a threat.

Though the majority of blacks

Such consequences as being drafted or losing a semester of school were quickly lost in the jubilation and celebration that took place. The blacks could not care less, for they had proven that liberation from the social shackles of racism would be had at any price.

Again, contrary to what many think, the blacks were not attempting to prove any other point. Their action demonstrated that nothing is more important than being the black men that they are.

Step to Liberation

For the black students this Exodus is one more step in the direction of complete liberation from the slavery that whites — whether knowingly or otherwise — persist in foisting upon the black man. It was not a time to ponder insignificant consequences or shed tears over their lost dreams. The weekend took on an air of relief, as demonstrated by the constant partying.

During the hours, when it appeared that the decision to take action against the four brothers involved in the GE demonstration would not be rescinded, the black students continued their celebration and refused to let the blaring reality of the situation weaken their fight for complete liberation. There was no room for tears.

Returning to Holy Cross never entered the discussions in general meetings or elsewhere. The black brothers expressed no desire to be a part of an institution that recognized its faults and yet continued to victimize blacks.

Whether or not the blacks went home or not does not really matter. They were willing to forget Holy Cross and make new futures. The blacks acted as men, and that was all that counted. They did not plan to compromise manhood for a "good" education, and didn't.

If a compromising ultimatum had been issued, there was but one answer: forget it!



EXODUS: Uncertain of the future, Blacks prepare to leave campus after the press conference in Hogan. The action ushered in a new awareness of themselves as Blacks, the author contends.

(Zapata photo)

er play — as had been reported.

The walk-out itself resulted from a blatant manifestation of attitudes that were previously concealed in articulate justifications and rationalizations. No particular individual or individuals are objects of the accusing finger; yet, some have been, and are, by coincidence, more prominent in the recent culmination of 400 years of the inhuman tradition of permitting and apathetically foisting upon the black man a role that lies some place between animal and human.

It is from this perspective that the black students viewed the entire weekend, and accepted their withdrawal as more or less per-

did spend the entire weekend in Worcester, they did not entertain hopeful thoughts of returning, but calculated the overall effect of their move. One would be absolutely correct in assuming that the blacks did have second thoughts. These thoughts, however, were easily outweighed by the importance of the action itself — an action for liberation.

A number of black students did begin to consider immediate consequences of their actions, however. The anticipated reaction of parents seemed to be the common problem. To the surprise of all, most parents were quite receptive and left the decision to the discretion of the students themselves.